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COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

NO. XIV.

EXPENSES OF WAR.

The expense of War is an evil of no small importance. Many a nation has been reduced almost to beggary by the demands made upon them to support a long and destructive war. "It appears from the statistical tables, in *Lowe's present state of England*, that the wars that originated from the French Revolution, commencing in 1793, and ending in 1815, cost Great Britain eleven hundred millions of pounds sterling." Reckoning a pound sterling at \$4 44 the sum would amount to 4,884 millions of dollars. This amount is altogether beyond our conception. Nor is it worth the time, to calculate how many tons of silver it would amount to, how many ships it would load, how many acres it would cover, how many times it would encompass the earth, or how many centuries it would take a man to count it; the amount would still exceed the imagination. For our ideas of numbers, whether applied to dollars or to murders, affect us, more by the contiguity of the subjects to which they are applied, than by their magnitude. One murder in our own family affects us more than the many thousands, perpetrated in the Russian campaign; and a dollar, taken from our own pockets, is more regarded by us than the whole national debt of Great Britain. The very interest of the above named sum, at five per cent., amounts to 230 millions of dollars. In 1808 the population of Great Britain and Ireland was 13,962,070. Reckoning it now at fifteen millions, the average would be \$16 66 to each man, woman, and child. As the national debt far exceeds the amount of five thousand millions of dollars, and might have been reduced so much, had not the war with France taken place, it follows that the war has entailed on posterity the above named annual tax of \$16 66 2-3 for each individual of the nation, or \$83 33 for each family of five persons,—that it cuts off the comforts and almost the necessities of the laboring classes; and disables a poor man from maintaining a family, without assistance from the parish, so that it is almost a rule, for the most healthy and laborious, to apply for such assistance as soon as they have two children. This increases the poor rates to an average of nearly half the income of the rich,—what the poor cannot pay the rich must. I have heard an intelligent banker in London say, that his taxes amounted to his income, and that some recorded them even at seventeen shillings in the pound. So that the poor, notwithstanding their integrity and industry, go supperless to bed, and the rich are deprived of half their income, solely on account of this one war. Surely this is paying dearly for glory. On the continent of Europe it is still worse. If the national debts do not amount to so much, as in Great Britain, it is because the governments have not the credit to obtain loans, and the people are too poor to lend. But "in peace they prepare for war," by wringing every dolt they can obtain from the people, which is hoarded up in their treasures, and thus the country is drained of specie. In time of war the continental sovereigns practise conscription in one form or another, and thus save both bounty and wages. I do not know what is now the pay of a Russian soldier; but during the last war, if I remember rightly, it was five copecks a day, which, at the exchange of twenty cents per ruble, would be but a cent per day; and his allowance, sour, black bread, made of unsifted rye and barley meal, with a modicum of salt, but no meat. And when our countrymen wish for the same blessings, they have only to encourage a military spirit; and they will be successful.

To bring the matter nearer home, let us consider a little, the expenses of the last war. Some have computed the actual expense at two hundred millions of dollars, and that the loss of trade, navigation, &c. amounted to as much more. Lost that calculation should appear extravagant, we will take but one quarter of it, for the expenses of war, like the distance of the first stars, are so far beyond our conception, that a few millions of dollars, added to, or subtracted from the amount, make no sensible difference.

Let us consider what that hundred millions of dollars would have procured for us. It would make one hundred thousand miles of turnpike roads, and would be sufficient to bring a good road to every man's door; build bridges over rivers, where they were necessary, and the balance would raise a fund for keeping both roads and bridges in perpetual

repair without any road tax; but on the contrary, a great sum of ready money would be laid out every year among the farmers, for keeping the roads in repair. It would make twenty such canals as the Grand Canal of New-York. It would lock every considerable river in the United States, and dig canals in every direction where the tolls would keep them in repair, and thus double the value of the products of the interior; bring lumber and other heavy articles to market at small expense, and gradually participate the value of lands; and the excess of the tolls would pay all the peace expenses of government. The interest would support twenty thousand school masters at three hundred dollars a year, which is one for every five hundred inhabitants; or ten thousand ministers at six hundred dollars a year, which is equal to one for every thousand.

Now what have we got for our money in lieu of all these benefits? We have got glory—that is, in our own estimation, for the British no more allow that we beat them, than we allow that they beat us—and triumphantly ask, what point of the controversy they surrendered, and whether we did not leave our disputes and differences with them in the *status quo ante bellum*? as is the case in most wars. So that the greater part of our glory, must remain for home consumption."

A friend of the writer said that he happened to be in company with a French gentleman, when the news of the declaration of the last war was announced: the French gentleman lifted up his eyes and hands to Heaven, and exclaimed, "My God! this country tire for being happy?" This Frenchman had been one of Bonaparte's conscripts, and knew by experience about the honors of war, of which he said our country was ignorant. Well may we all say with the Frenchman, when we see a country involving itself in war, "this country is tired of being happy." A friend told me that he had heard the captain of a British man of war order a man to the gangway, to receive a dozen lashes for having on blue trowsers. He said, it was not uncommon to sentence sailors to receive from five hundred to a thousand lashes; which were inflicted day after day, as he is able to bear them. He is attended at each whipping by a surgeon, who is to judge how great pain he can bear, without immediate danger to life, and the flagellation is often continued till the victim faints.

People with us know but little of what sailors and soldiers suffer in actual service: how would our hearts be pained to witness, the whipping, the keel-hauling, the spread eagle, gagging, hand cuffing, and other punishments inflicted upon them. All these, may, in some measure, be necessary; but how detestable is the practice of war that imposes this necessity? Such punishments may be necessary to preserve discipline in the army, of which a great part are scape-gallows; it is a common practice in England, when his Majesty wants men, to offer a pardon to felons on condition of their entering the service. It is a pretty correct remark, that the greatest cut-throat makes the best soldier; because he only continues "to practice his old trade"—and every soldier is, in one sense, a cut-throat, especially if he make it a trade, and follows it for a livelihood. Oh that such a trade might be staved to death. "Shall the sword derour forever?"

SALUS.

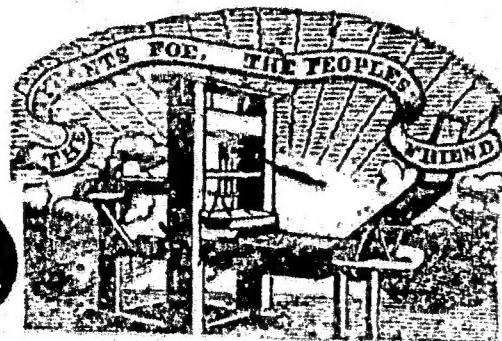
FOR THE OBSERVER.

FANNY ATHERTON.

Who has not remarked the tranquillity and beauty of a summer evening? Nature then seems wrapt in repose, while the moon, that broad eye of Heaven, looks upon the world around with a peaceful radiance, which seems to say that all is peace on which she throws her light. If earth ever wears the garb of happiness, it is when the trees lift their green heads in the motionless air, and the dew upon their leaves glistens in the mild beams above. No bosom can then be abandoned to despair; no heart but must feel even sorrow softened into a pensive peace. Grief does not exert her utmost power in a calm evening.

Melancholy may settle on the soul, but it is scarcely perceptible to common eyes. It is in the morning, when the mind first awakes to consciousness, that sorrow strikes heaviest on the heart. But at night, who can say that his cares and afflictions have not lost their keenest pang? Who can say that the gentle light of Luna has not cast some rays even into a darkened soul?

In a small village in the interior of New-England, a family were assembled around the door of their mansion, to enjoy the loveliness of the evening. The



STAMP FOR THE PEOPLE

THE TRUTH

fatigues of the day were over; the gladsome voices of the younger inhabitants had ceased with the music of the birds, and all was still around the dwelling. The leaves scarcely rustled on their pliant boughs, for the breeze which an hour before, played among them, seemed to have followed the descending sun. The hum of the village had subsided, and but a few scattering voices broke upon the universal quiet of nature. "It is a glorious evening," said the father, as he cast his eye toward the pure blue Heavens, "how pleasant to the laborer after a day of toil." He looked at his daughter as he spoke, in anticipation of her answer, but he saw upon her countenance that his words were unheard. He made a farther remark, but continued his meditations in silence.

Fanny was absolved in other thoughts, and had not noticed her father's voice. Not that she was deficient in filial regard, but her soul had wandered from the little circle. At a short distance was the spire of the village temple, and near it lay the spot allotted to the dead. Thither was her eye directed with an intensity which told that her heart was hovering over some one who dwelt in that dark enclosure. Her parents knew not her thoughts; they were deeply locked in her own bosom; and carefully concealed from the observation of others. The world pronounced her happy; but a pale cheek, and the sometimes wild flashes of a dark eye proclaimed a feeling wholly different. Many a bright moon had illumined her path to the lonely churchyard, and looked down upon her form as she bent over a nameless grave. In early life she had become deeply interested in one who was much her senior, and wholly unlike herself. Her attachment was romantic, for such was the character of her mind. She was a constant reader of novels, and a fervent admirer of nature in her deepest solitudes. The dark green woods, the solitary stream, the decayed and the deserted dwellings of men, were her chosen places of retirement. In her was realized the truth of Eastburn's lines:

Front whispering leaves and murmuring rill,
The tempest speaks when all is still;
And phantoms in the brain will raise,
To haunt the paths of after days.

Perhaps this taste for solitude, directed by a course of light reading, had contributed to form an attachment to one so much the reverse of herself. He was wholly unworthy the heart of a virtuous female. Wild, thoughtless and vain, he incurred the contempt of the prudent part of society, and was not warmly beloved, even by those who styled themselves his friends. She knew it; she knew that his character was deeply stained, but she regarded his excesses as the overflows of a naturally good heart. In her view his vices were but follies, which might be corrected by time and reflection. The state of her mind was unknown even to her relatives, and she received no advice, no warning. Her own romantic disposition was poorly calculated to check the progress of this imaginary attachment, for reason and judgment were never called to aid, and it became at length so firmly twisted with her mind, as not to be eradicated.

He died. It was in the season when nature is the most delightful, and happiness seemed to reign every where but in the hearts of the mourners. But a few days before his decease he was in full health, and no one suspected that his lively, mirthful spirit, was destined to leave its abode so soon. Fanny saw him not during his illness, nor expressed the least anxiety concerning his fate.

Notwithstanding this apparent indifference, the stroke sunk deep into her heart, and almost extinguished the spark of existence. Day after day she pursued her domestic avocations, but the sprightliness and alacrity of hope were no more, and the increasing paleness of her countenance gave evidence that happiness was gone. The busy ones around her did not mark the change, or if they did, conjectured not the cause. Society held out its flattering allurements, and though no allurements to her, she accepted them from a sense of propriety. She was often in the ballroom, and led down the lively dance as she was wont to do in former days; but her thoughts were far away. Scenes of amusement were not so pleasant in her view, as the unfrequented and forgotten spot where the remains of George Wiley reposed in silence. There did she often stray, and Spring, Summer, and Autumn, alike witnessed her in the graveyard, gazing with fixed, but tearless eye upon a few green sods. She thought her earthly peace was buried there, and that nothing could restore it to her heart. She was mistaken. Her

sensations of anguish gradually became less acute, and she could review their early acquaintance with a composure she once thought she could never feel. On the above mentioned evening—she looked upon his grave with tranquillity, and there were in her mind but few traces of former feelings, as she marked the soft moonlight playing so sweetly on that tufted spot.

Reader, do you imagine her sorrows brought her to an early tomb? Very different. Many years have passed by, and Fanny Atherton has long since been a happy bride.

ZORAYDA.

MISCELLANY.

THE CAPTIVE BOY.

"But who is he that yet a dearer land
Remember over the hills and far away?"

All who are conversant with the early history of our country, will recollect that our frontier settlements were many years ago, before the power of the aborigines was broken and subdued, frequently laid waste and desolate by the incursions of the Indians, who, not content with pillaging and destroying whatever property lay in their way, marked their footprints with blood, and made captives of all whom glutted vengeance or caprice induced them to spare.

It happened in one of those incursions, that a young man named Bird, with his wife and child, an infant child of about six months old, was made a prisoner. The quantity of plunder in possession of the savages, making the assistance of the unfortunate father, and mother important, their lives were spared for the sole purpose of assisting in carrying it off: they were shown their burdens, and directed to follow. The mother, knowing the fate which in these circumstances awaited her infant, should it be discovered, contrived to conceal it from her inhuman captors; and having wrapped it up in her burden, close to her breast, journeyed by the side of her husband towards the wilderness; sorrowing, no doubt, but invoking the aid of Him whose Almighty arm can succor the most unfortunate, and deliver in the greatest peril.

After travelling from sunrise till late at night through a long summer's day, the party arrived at an Indian village, and the captives being secured, the Indians threw themselves on the ground, and were soon asleep; but it my well be supposed that Bird and his wife, even after so much fatigue, felt little disposition to close their eyes. How they might escape, alone occupied their thoughts; they matured their plan and put it into execution; but to escape re-capture, required more vigilance and resolution than it required ingenuity and strength to free themselves from the cords that bound them.

They however set out, and with their helpless babe which, as by a miracle, they had still succeeded in preserving unnoticed, began at midnight to retrace their steps; but before day, fatigue, anxiety, and the want of nourishment, so completely exhausted them both that they found this dilemma placed before them—the child must be left in the wilderness, or they must remain and perish with it. The morning was already streaking the east with gray, and they knew that their flight must have been already discovered; they knew, too, the characters they had to deal with, and that to escape there was not a moment's time to be lost. Distracted with opposing resolutions, a sense of duty to themselves, finally prevailed over the parent's fondness; the mother for the last time pressed her innocent offspring to her breast, bade it unconsciously smiling cheek with tears, and sat it down on the green bank of a little trickling rill, to perish, where, as she cast a last languishing look, after she left it, she saw it scrambling after the flowers that grew around it.

The father and mother escaped to the settlements, and Mr. Bird speedily collected a large party of his neighbors and returned to the spot where the child had been left, but it was gone; and in a lapse of years, blest with riches and a numerous progeny, the parents ceased to weep over their lost boy. Fifteen summers had smiled upon the harvests, when, in treaty with a distant tribe of Indians, an article of which bound them to deliver up any captives that might be in their possession, a boy was put into the charge of the commissioners on the part of the whites, with the declaration that he was white, found in infancy upon the very spot where young Bird had been left. He was sent to his parents who immediately recognized him by a remarkable scar on his right hand, which he had received in his father's house.

The measure of his parent's joy was

full, but the boy wandered through the rich possessions of his father without a smile. His bow and blanket were his only joy. He despised alike the dress, the habits, and the luxuries that were proffered him; and his mind constantly brooded over the forest scene and sports in which he had passed his boyhood. Vain were all the attempts to wean him from his native habitation—and as vain the efforts to obliterate the recollection of his adopted home from his mind. While persuasion and indulgence were alone resorted to, he modestly resisted; but when force was tried, and he was compelled to change his blanket for the garments of civilized life, and his favorite bow for a book, he grew suddenly discontented; and, at last, was missing in his father's house, and seen, the same evening, arrayed in the Indian garb, crossing a distant mountain, and bending his course towards the setting sun,

It was upwards of twenty years after this event, that Mr. Bird and his wife, now advanced somewhat in years, removed to a new settlement, where Mr. Bird had purchased a tract of land, at a great distance from their former residence; and while a more commodious building was erecting, they inhabited a small hut adjacent to thick wood. One day when the old lady was left alone, the men of the neighborhood having gone to a distance of several miles to assist at a raising, she saw, from her door, several armed and painted Indians approaching her. Alarmed, but resolute, she seized a hatchet, and ascended a ladder into the loft of the dwelling, drew it up after her, determined to resist to the last. They entered, and finding their efforts to entice her down, were vain, laid down their rifles to ascend after her. But the first hand that was thrust through the trap-door was severed from the arm at a single blow by the intrepid heroine, and an alarm being taken at the moment that the whites were coming, the Indians retreated, and disappeared in the woods instantly; while almost at the same moment Mr. Bird and his party came in sight.

But scarcely had the deliverer of her life approached, before Mrs. Bird's eye caught sight of the severed hand, and lo! there appeared before her the scarred right hand of her eldest son.

Such is the story of the captive Boy; and from it I draw the inference, that it is a habit that endears the savage to his wilds; that it teaches him to love his own pursuits; and to delight in blood and treachery; and that between the natural passions, affections, and dispositions of men, there is no difference, except such as is created by education and custom.—*Emporium.*

During the trial of a recent case in England a most laughable scene occurred. A Mr. John Smith, had, it appeared, been subpinned by the plaintiffs, and another Mr. John Smith by the defendants. The latter Mr. John Smith had, by some accident, got into the witness box; as a witness for the plaintiffs, and was giving evidence which made against their case.

Mr. Alderson, who was counsel for the plaintiffs, with a look of surprise.—Why surely this must be the wrong witness!—(Laughter.)

Mr. Brougham—Why, I don't know what you would have, better testimony I never heard, (laughter,) and the name is so very uncommon that you cannot be mistaken in your man.—(much laughter.)

Mr. Alderson, the witness—Were you subpinned by the plaintiff, sir?

Witness—No sir, by the defendant.

Mr. Alderson—Then, sir, what business had you to thrust yourself into the box as a witness for the plaintiff?

Witness—I heard my name called.

Mr. Alderson—Is there any other John Smith in court?

Several voices at once.—Yes.—(much laughter.)

Mr. Brougham—Oh I say, there you have them, twenty in a breath. Only take them all in succession, and you may possibly find the man you want at last; but a better witness than the one who just left the box you will not find to-day.—(Increased laughter.)

At length Mr. John Smith, subpinned for the plaintiff, being put into the box and sworn, deposed as Mr. John Smith, was expected to depose.

Perspicuity.—A letter is advertised in the Milledgeville post office, in the following manner:

"To — Shadwell, living in Georgia—The name I think Don now—but know left two hours thereafter joined the Methodists, and is living on Muddy"

THE OBSERVER
NORWAY, JUNE 6.

ADMINISTRATION CONVENTION

Voted, that the several towns in this congressional district requested to send Republican friendly to the National Administration to a Convention to be convened on Tuesday of June next, at two in the afternoon, for the nominating a suitable candidate Member of Congress, at the election. Also that the several plantations of Oxford County requested to send Delegates a for the purpose of nominating candidates for Senators in said at the next election, and the incorporated town be requested two Delegates, and each place Delegates.

ELIAS STOWELL,
Attest, RIVER WASHBURN, Secy.

We have received the second number of the *Amaranth* or Masonic publication, published by Messrs. Moore & Son. We need only say that it is equal to the first number, and deserving of the patronage of the

We give below the remarks of the Saco Palladium respecting "the tariff." We believe that they are nearly correct; for to an observer of the "signs of the times" be no manner of doubt, but that the intention of the Jacksonian members to make the tariff bill as obnoxious, in order to create dissatisfaction, the present administration.

The commercial interest of England, more especially of Liverpool, have been wantonly sacrificed by the passage of this bill. The Jacksonians were strong enough to determine them fit so to do: they in both houses, and might have prevented a measure so ruinous—their policy was to render it as objectionable as it could be, and accordingly it is indebted for its most odious features to the favoritism which should have been manifested after the political cognate fathers—THE JACKSONIAN TARIFF.—The result of Jacksonian legislation will be recorded as such in our history. We challenge any preference to facts, to disprove.

The people of Maine are as willing to suffer a partial sacrifice of their interests, if the country require it, as any of their fellow citizens in other parts of the country have no such consolation in the case; the public good did not strike at the vital part of this State: it was wantonly incurred by the domestic enemies of any other section of the country, not spoken at random: it was provoked on the floor of Congress, while the bill was pending, that the clause was intended to render the Tariff unpalatable to the non-slaveholding South. Mr. Gilmer said, that he voted to keep on the duties of iron, rum, and molasses, to those who were for a tariff the consequence of it."

MR. CAMBRAY, an opponent, said he "wished it would cover all parts of the country that it could." He would vote to have it as it could be to them." The people of Maine are inclined to your humanity and to let him see how good it is, in comparison of ill-nature and vulgarity heard in private life: who thought to hear it avowed in action in a grave (?) legislature and applied to a large portion of the people, by men professing refined republicanism?—One of these men were striving for the table of Jupiter and the stars. "We gave them," says Mr. C., "the tariff of 1824, with which we were dissatisfied as inadequate, was the log that Jupiter cast upon his uneasy subjects; soon after this, they renewed their alliance to the majesty of Olympos."

"We gave them," says Mr. C., "the tariff of 1824, with which we were dissatisfied as inadequate, was the log that Jupiter cast upon his uneasy subjects; soon after this, they renewed their alliance to the majesty of Olympos."

It appears by a statement in the New Haven Chronicle, that the creditors of the Eagle Bank of that place, will not realize beyond a dividend of five percent!

THE LAKES.—A Traveller has communicated to the editor of the National Intelligencer some facts relating to the following Lakes, whose shores and territory adjoining will soon be populated from the facilities which the various canals afford to emigrants. On the shores of those Lakes, are found lead and copper mines, plaster of paris, and other mineral treasures; and he says we should not lose a day in commencing the connexion of these mighty inland seas with the ocean.

Lake.	Length.	Width.	Depth.
Ontario,	130	40	500
Eric,	270	60	200
Huron,	250	100	900
Michigan,	400	50	unknown
Green Bay,	105	20	do
Superior,	480	100	200

A man from Canada lately reported that he saw Morgan sculling up Niagara Falls in a potash kettle, with a crowbar for an oar. There is about as much truth in this story as in that respecting the discovery of Morgan at Smyrna.

ESSEX FARMERS.—The amount of English Hay, carried into Boston by the farmers of Ipswich, Essex, and Hamilton, during the six months ending on the 3d of March last, was six hundred and sixty tons and a half. The greatest load carried at any one time was 6,37 lbs. The smallest load was 3,200 lbs.

LAWS OF MAINE.

AN additional ACT regulating the Fishery of Alewives in the town of Mount Desert. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Legislature assembled, That it shall be lawful for the town of Mount Desert, in legal town meeting, to sell and dispose of the privilege of taking Alewives in the brooks of said town, for any term, not exceeding one year, at any one time, to any person or persons, under such restrictions and regulations as said town shall direct, and the profits arising from such sale shall be appropriated to such purposes as the inhabitants of said town shall direct—and if any person or persons, other than those to whom said town shall have sold said privilege, shall take any of said fish, he or they shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty nor less than five dollars for each offence.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for said town of Whiting, in legal town meeting, to sell and dispose of the privilege of taking said fish for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, and thereafter, for any term not exceeding one year, at any one time, to any person or persons under such regulations as the said town shall direct; and the profits arising from such sale shall be appropriated to such purposes as the inhabitants of said town shall direct: and if any person or persons, other than those to whom said town shall have sold said privilege, shall take any of said fish, he or they shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty nor less than five dollars.

[Approved by the Governor, Feb. 19, 1828.]

AN ACT to set off Benjamin Woodbury and others from Buckfield to Paris.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Legislature assembled, That Benjamin Woodbury, Asst. Thayer, Caleb Cushman, Junior, Bela Farrar, Ziba Thayer, America Thayer, and their families, together with the five lots of land on which they reside, in Buckfield, in the county of Oxford, and all the road leading from America Thayer's dwelling house in Buckfield, northerly, to the line of the town of Sumner, be, and they hereby are, set off from the town of Buckfield and annexed to the town of Paris, in the same county, and the persons set off as aforesaid, shall be deemed to take and have a lawful settlement in said town of Paris, and shall there exercise and enjoy all the privileges and be subject to the duties of inhabitants of said town of Paris; and shall take with them, one thirtieth part of the poor of said town of Buckfield, who at the time of the passage of this Act, are chargeable as paupers; to be supported as the Poor of said town of Paris; and in case of disagreement between the parties, respecting the above proportion of the poor, the subject shall be submitted to three disinterested men, to be selected by said parties, to determine; whose judgment thereon shall be final: and all persons who have gained a legal settlement in the town of Buckfield, by residing on the lands herein annexed to the town of Paris, but removed thereto, at the time of passing this Act, and who have not gained a legal settlement in any other town, in this State, shall be considered to have their legal settlement in the town of Paris.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That six rateable polls, and two thousand seven hundred dollars shall be, and hereby are, taken from the state valuation of the town of Buckfield, and added to the town of Paris; and the persons by this Act set off, shall be, held to pay all taxes assessed upon them in Buckfield, and their proportion, being one thirtieth part of all debts due from said town of Buckfield, at the time of the passing of this Act, and the expense of dividing and removing their proportion of the poor from said town of Buckfield.

[Approved by the Governor, Feb. 19, 1828.]

AN ACT to prevent the destruction of fish in the Cobbosco River, in the town of Whiting.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Legislature assembled, That, item and after the passing of this act, it shall be the duty of the town of Whiting, at their annual meeting in the month of March or April, to elect a committee of three persons, inhabitants of said town, who shall be sworn to the faithful discharge of their duty; and it shall be their duty to cause the necessary fish-ways to be kept open in the waters of the Cobbosco or Orange River and its branches in said town, for Salmon, Shad, and Alewives to ascend and descend the same; and to prosecute all breaches of the provisions of this Act which shall come to their knowledge.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That there shall be a good and sufficient fish-way made round or through every dam in one acre of said river or any of its branches, where said fish were ever known to pass, by the owners or occupiers of any such dam, which fish-way shall be kept open from the fifteenth day of May to the first day of July, in each year; and also at any other season of the year, when said committee think proper, a sufficient length of time to let the young fish pass down said river; and if any owner or occupier of such dam as aforesaid, shall neglect to make and keep such fish-way as herein directed, he or they shall forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That if any person or persons shall take any of the fish in the waters of said river with any large net, seine, scoop net, spears, or poles, except between sunrise on Tuesday and sunset on Friday of each week, or they shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty dollars for each bat-

rel or less quantity of salmon, fifteen dollars for every barrel or less quantity of shad, and five dollars for every barrel or less quantity of Alewives so taken.

Provided, That no person shall, prior to the tenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, be allowed to take any of said fish in said river or its branches—and every person who shall be guilty of taking any of said fish as last aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty nor less than five dollars for each offence.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for said town of Whiting, in legal town meeting, to sell and dispose of the privilege of taking said fish for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine and thereafter, for any term not exceeding one year, at any one time, to any person or persons, under such restrictions and regulations as said town shall direct, and the profits arising from such sale shall be appropriated to such purposes as the inhabitants of said town shall direct—and if any person or persons, other than those to whom said town shall have sold said privilege, shall take any of said fish, he or they shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty nor less than five dollars; to be recovered and appropriated in the way and manner pointed out in the third section of an Act to which this is in addition, passed March nineteenth, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one.

[Approved by the Governor, Feb. 19, 1828.]

AN ACT to set off Benjamin Woodbury and others from Buckfield to Paris.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Legislature assembled, That Benjamin Woodbury, Asst. Thayer, Caleb Cushman, Junior, Bela Farrar, Ziba Thayer, America Thayer, and their families, together with the five lots of land on which they reside, in Buckfield, in the county of Oxford, and all the road leading from America Thayer's dwelling house in Buckfield, northerly, to the line of the town of Sumner, be, and they hereby are, set off from the town of Buckfield and annexed to the town of Paris, in the same county, and the persons set off as aforesaid, shall be deemed to take and have a lawful settlement in said town of Paris, and shall there exercise and enjoy all the privileges and be subject to the duties of inhabitants of said town of Paris; and shall take with them, one thirtieth part of the poor of said town of Buckfield, who at the time of the passage of this Act, are chargeable as paupers; to be supported as the Poor of said town of Paris; and in case of disagreement between the parties, respecting the above proportion of the poor, the subject shall be submitted to three disinterested men, to be selected by said parties, to determine; whose judgment thereon shall be final: and all persons who have gained a legal settlement in the town of Buckfield, by residing on the lands herein annexed to the town of Paris, but removed thereto, at the time of passing this Act, and who have not gained a legal settlement in any other town, in this State, shall be considered to have their legal settlement in the town of Paris.

[Approved by the Governor, Feb. 20, 1828.]

AN ACT to prevent the destruction of fish in the Cobbosco River, in the town of Whiting.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Legislature assembled, That, item and after the passing of this act, it shall be the duty of the town of Whiting, at their annual meeting in the month of March or April, to elect a committee of three persons, inhabitants of said town, who shall be sworn to the faithful discharge of their duty;

and it shall be their duty to cause the necessary fish-ways to be kept open in the waters of the Cobbosco or Orange River and its branches in said town, for Salmon, Shad, and Alewives to ascend and descend the same; and to prosecute all breaches of the provisions of this Act which shall come to their knowledge.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That there shall be a good and sufficient fish-way made round or through every dam in one acre of said river or any of its branches, where said fish were ever known to pass, by the owners or occupiers of any such dam, which fish-way shall be kept open from the fifteenth day of May to the first day of July, in each year; and also at any other season of the year, when said committee think proper, a sufficient length of time to let the young fish pass down said river; and if any owner or occupier of such dam as aforesaid, shall neglect to make and keep such fish-way as herein directed, he or they shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty dollars for each bat-

rel, save those of the latter who are in active service.

The Portuguese refugees desert so easily, that we are induced to believe, that notwithstanding the promises made by our government to the Charge d'Affaires of England, no energetic measures have been adopted to repress their disorders.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

PARAGUAY.

Verbal accounts from South America, (says the New-York Mercantile Advertiser,) in which we place reliance, state that the celebrated Dr. Francis, the tyrant, or, as he denominates himself, the dictator of Paraguay, still maintains his rigorous system towards foreigners who enter his domains. It is said that he has imprisoned, or placed under duress, numbers of adventurers who have so far confided in him as to come within his power; and that recent instances have not been wanting in which he has proceeded to shooting individuals who have encountered his displeasure. We are told that a number of German soldiers who had become discontented with the Emperor of Brazil, and passed the frontier of Paraguay to enter the service of Francis have experienced treatment of this kind, so that the character of that petty tyrant appears, if possible, more cruel and more base than ever.

One curious fact is added respecting this remarkable personage; that he carries on a private correspondence with the King of Spain, and receives letters from Ferdinand in his own hand writing, which the penalty does not exceed twenty dollars, and if the penalty exceed that sum, then in any court competent to try the same, by any inhabitant of said town, one moiety thereof to the use of the prosecutor and the other moiety to the use of the defendant. And no person by reason of his being one of said committee or inhabitant of said town, shall be disqualified from being a witness in any suit or prosecution for any breach of this Act.—Provided, That such prosecution shall be commenced within ninety days from the time said offence was committed and not afterwards.

[Approved by the Governor, Feb. 20, 1828.]

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The ship Izatte, from London arrived Boston port, yesterday, in 28 days from the Downs. We are indebted to Mr. Topliss for the Morning Chronicle of April 28, we believe the only paper brought by this vessel. It contains no news of much moment. Intelligence from Smyrna to March 24, had been received. The Greeks had not abandoned Scio, but were said to be in a melancholy condition. Col. Favier had gone to Egina.

A letter from Spain states that the Spanish government had brought forward a claim against France, founded on large sums of money received by Bonaparte belonging to the Spanish government, as an offset to the debt of Spain to France. The Duke of Cumberland, and his son prince George, have arrived in London. The story

Courier and other papers, of the death of the African travellers, Laing and Clapperton, the Courier now declares, has no other foundation than the old report circulated 15 months ago, said to rest on the authority of the Bashaw of Tripoli, which operation was to have been commenced on the 21st of April, and completed by the 20th of May, a more wholesome state of the Money Market will be the consequence, and the facilities of commercial transactions greatly increased.

Extract from a late Buenos Ayrean paper.

A line of stages commenced running on the 26th of January, between Buenos Ayres and the Shalado.

The privateer Sin Par, (formerly the Beauty, of Baltimore,) was sold at auction at Buenos Ayres, on the 23d January last, for \$47,000. She has been a very successful cruiser, and has captured and secured prizes to the amount of more than one million of dollars.

The Bueno Ayrean prisoners at Rio Janeiro, among whom are many Americans, are crammed into an old bulk, with murderers, robbers, and vagabonds, of every description, even to suffocation, and covered with filth and vermin. Nature was barely sustained. The allowance was a little farina and rotten jerked beef, with rarely a morsel of fresh beef.

Father Martinez, implicated in the conspiracy of Father Arana, against the Mexican Republic, was tried and found guilty on the 22d of March last, and was shot on the 29th of the same month. During the whole time of his imprisonment, and the discussion of his suit, he always protested against the accusation; confessing, however, that he was the depository of terrible secrets.

DOMESTIC.

ASSASSINATION OF MAJ. LAING AND CAPT. CLAPPERTON.—It is with great concern that we state there is no longer any doubt with respect to the fate of these enterprising, persevering, but unfortunate travellers. They have both been murdered.

The pacha of Tripoli has received letters from one of his officers in the interior of Africa, communicating the painful intelligence.

It appears that Major Laing was severely wounded by robbers in the territory of Touah. Having, however, recovered, in consequence of the kind attention of a marabout, or priest, he at length succeeded in reaching Timbuctoo. But he had scarcely arrived, before the Foulahs, that powerful and warlike horde which at present reigns exclusively over the immense deserts of central Africa, came to the number of 30,000, and demanded that Major Laing should be delivered up to them, that they might put him to death, "and thus," as they observed, "prevent Christians from receiving such information as might enable them, at some fu-

ture period, to penetrate into, and enslave, the countries of Africa." Before the arrival of the Foulahs, twenty-four chiefs, among whom was a female called Nana Beira, (Princess-Mother,) commanded simultaneously in Timbuctoo.—One of these chiefs of the name of Othman-Voud-Quaid-Ahoubekhri, had received Major Laing into his house, on the recommendation of the Sheik Il-Mokhtar, with whom he had taken refuge after having escaped the daggers of the Hangars.* When the Foulahs presented themselves before Timbuctoo, and demanded Major Laing's head, his host Othman-Voud-Quaid-Ahoubekhri contrived his escape at night, escorted by several servants, who were supposed to be trust-worthy. Unfortunately happened, however, that one of them of the name of Rehbel, had been bribed by the Foulahs; and this fellow not only delivered Major Laing into their hands, but gave him the first of the stabs under which he fell.—Every body knows the praises which Denham and Clapperton, in their narrative published two years ago, bestowed on the Sultan Bello, the sovereign of these very Foulahs who have just assassinated Laing, and Clapperton himself. It was a relation of the Sultan Bello's, Ahmed-Labon, who repaired to Timbuctoo, on the arrival of Major Laing. After having accomplished his immediate object by the assassination of our brave friend, he destroyed the oligarchy in Timbuctoo, and established, as the sole governor of the city, the very Othman-Voud-Quaid-Ahoubekhri, whom we have already mentioned. Poor Clapperton was murdered at Sakattoo, the ordinary residence of the Sultan Bello; notwithstanding the kind reception which he had experienced from the Sultan on his first visit. This double perfidy of the African Prince, by whom the sanguinary acts have been either ordered or permitted, and that after having shewn so much attachment to the English, appears to have been simply owing to the distrust created in his mind by certain individuals, who represented our unfortunate countrymen as spies sent for the purpose of ascertaining the best means of facilitating the conquest of his country.

BRAZIL.

Advices have been received from Bahia to the 10th of April inclusive:

they do not mention any thing new of a political aspect, but state a considerable melioration in the condition of the currency of the country. The silver coin of Brazil, which was, not long since, at a premium of twenty-five per cent.

is now quoted at eighteen to twenty per cent, and the government having determined to redeem the false copper coin in circulation, which operation was to

have been commenced on the 21st of April, and completed by the 20th of May, a more wholesome state of the Money Market will be the consequence, and the facilities of commercial transactions greatly increased.

THE OBSERVER.
NORWAY, JUNE 5, 1828.

ADMINISTRATION CONVENTION.

Voted, that the several towns and plantations in this congressional District be requested to send Republican Delegates, friendly to the National Administration, to a Convention to be convened at Paris, on Wednesday following the second Tuesday of June next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of nominating a suitable candidate for Member of Congress, at the next election. Also, that the several towns and plantations of Oxford County be requested to send Delegates as aforesaid, for the purpose of nominating suitable candidates for Senators in said County, at the next election, and that each incorporated town be requested to send two Delegates, and each plantation one Delegate.

ELIAS STOWELL, Chairman.
Attest, RAZEL WASHBURN, Secretary.

We have received the second, or May number of the *Amaranth* or Masonic Garland, published by Messrs. Moore & Sovey, Boston. We need only say that it is in every respect equal to the first number, and is highly deserving of the patronage of the "craft."

We give below the remarks of the Editor of the *Saco Palladium*, respecting the "Jackson tariff." We believe that they will be found nearly correct; for an attentive observer of the "signs of the times," there can be no manner of doubt, but that it was the intention of the Jackson members generally, to make the tariff bill as obnoxious as possible, in order to create dissatisfaction towards the present administration.

The commercial interests of New-England, more especially of this State, have been wantonly sacrificed by the passage of this bill. The Jackson party were strong enough to defeat it had they seen fit so to do; they had majorities in both houses, and might have easily prevented a measure so ruinous; but no—their policy was to render the bill as objectionable as it could be made, and accordingly it is indebted to them for its most odious features. The ill-favored bantling should then be christened after the political cognomen of its fathers—THE JACKSON TARIFF. It is the result of Jacksonian Legislation, and will be recorded as such in our political history. We challenge any person, by a reference to facts, to disprove the assertion.

The people of Maine are undoubtedly as willing to suffer a partial prostration of their interests, if the common good require it, as any of their fellow citizens in other parts of the country, but they have no such consolation in the present case; the public good did not require the addition of that clause to the Tariff, which strikes at the vital interests of this State: it was wantonly inserted when uncalled for by the domestic industry of any other section of the country. We do not speak at random; it was openly avowed on the floor of Congress, while the bill was pending, that the oppressive clause was intended to render the whole Tariff unpalatable to the northern merchant. Mr. Gilmer said, that he "should vote to keep on the duties on hemp, iron, rum, and molasses, to teach those who were for a tariff the consequences of it." Mr. CAMBRLENG, an oracle of his party, said he "wished it to be felt in all parts of the country that were for a tariff. He would vote to have it as obnoxious as it could be to them." Most amiable and sweet-tempered gentleman! The people of Maine are infinitely indebted to your humanity and refinement! Let him see how good it is, is an expression of ill-nature and vulgarity sometimes heard in private life: who would have thought to hear it avowed as a motive of action in a grave (?) legislative assembly and applied to a large mass of the people, by men professing a double-refined republicanism?—One would suppose these men were striving to enact the table of Jupiter and the Frogs:—"We gave them," says Mr. CAMBRLENG, "the tariff of 1824, with which they were disgruntled as inadequate." This, then, was the *log* that Jupiter bestowed on his uneasy subjects; soon disregarding this, they renewed their supplications to the majesty of Olympus: the incensed monarch, with proper indignation, next sent a serpent among them that speedily made an end of their claimants. So the Jackson party, indignant at the demand for a new Tariff, resolved to send one that would devour the live heart of the people and make them the gift.

GREAT FIRE IN NEW YORK.
Instruction of the Bowery Theatre, &c.

We are indebted to the politeness of Capt. Harriet of the Steam boat Legislator for the New York Mercantile Advertiser of the 27th ult., from which we copy the following account of a very destructive fire that occurred in that city on the 26th ult. This paper reached us in thirty hours and a half from the time it was put on board the Steam boat in New York.—Argus.

It occurred last evening which destroyed all the buildings on the east side of Bayard Street, between the Bowery and Elizabeth Street—most of those on the Bowery from Bayard to Pump

Street, including the Theatre, and nearly all on the same square in Elizabeth Street.

The fire broke out, as we understand, in Chambers & Underhill's Livery Stables in Bayard Street, about a quarter past 6, P. M. and communicated with great rapidity to the adjoining buildings, no less than six or seven being enveloped in flames in the course of a few minutes. On the arrival of the engines, the flames had gained such ascendancy as to baffle for a long time the efforts of the firemen, and extended to the Theatre in the rear on Elizabeth Street, and to the front on the Bowery, totally destroying the intervening buildings in each direction.

The extensive and elegant edifice, the BOWERY THEATRE, was entirely consumed and the rear wall fell to the ground. The flames communicated to the wooden cornice gutters, and spread through the roof and interior, destroying nearly the whole of the scenery, furniture, wardrobes, &c. This disaster occurred just before the time for opening the Theatre for the performances announced for the benefit of Mrs. Gilford, at which a crowded house was expected. Some of the performers and other persons attached to the establishment were in the Theatre, and reports were spread during the conflagration, that some of them were injured, but we learnt that this report was in correct.

It is said that insurance to the amount of \$50,000 was effected on the Theatre. The whole loss of property was estimated at 150 to 200,000 dollars.

MARRIED,
In Hallowell, Professor Jacob Abbott, of Amherst College, (Mass.) to Miss Harriet Vaughan.

DIED,
In Turner, Mr. William Bradford, aged 75, one of the first settlers of that town.

In Oisfield, May 7th, Miss Polly D. Spurr, daughter of William Spurr, of a lingering complaint, aged 31. Her amiable qualities rendered her dear to her connexions and friends.

Polly we revere thy virtues,
And mourn thine exit.

FRESH Goods,
—**VERY CHEAP.**

HENRY POOR,
Has just opened for sale a complete assortment of India, French and British,

Piece Goods,

Imported this spring—such as Calicoes 1s the yd; stripe Jeans 1s the yd; Dimity 1s the yd; prima Sheetings and Bleach'd Sheetings 1s 1-2 cts the yd; 5 4 plain Muslins 2s pr yd; Swiss, Mull and Cambrie Muslins; colored & white Cambrics; brown and Bonnet Cambrics; elegant Battisties for 26 cts the yard; Pongees; Levantines; Nankin, Canton Precious and Italian Crapes; lots Gloves and Hosiery; Scotch Ginghams a fine article; Silesia and Russia Drapers; Damask; Mantles; Brocade and Marlow Shawls very cheap; with a great many other goods very low.

—**ALSO**—

A great Stock of fresh

BROADCLOTHS,—

from English, German and American Manufacturers, varying in prices from 2 dollars to 9 dollars the yard—buyers may be assured of good Bargains; Cassimeres; Satinets; Drapery; Jeans; Drillings; Grandurills; Lastings; Naukeens; Stripes; Ginghams; Checks; Sheetings; Shirtings; Yarns; Turcans, &c. &c.

—**ALSO**—

In prime order for retailing, best Live Geese, Russia, Sea Fowl and Common

FEATHERS,

done up at short order—Ticks from 22 to 35 cts the yard, &c. &c.

Portland, April 20. 4mep 199

DUMFRIES HIGHLY APPROVED EYE WATER.

THIS safe and powerful wash for sore or inflamed Eyes, stands pre-eminent among the multitude of ordinary preparations for this purpose. The most obtrusive as well as the more slight inflammations of that delicate organ, yield to this highly approved Eye Water, which will brace and restore the tone of the diseased parts. On recent sore eyes the effect is highly salutary. In cases of swelling, the most unexpected relief has been received, after applications of inferior Eye wash had failed. Weakness, soreness, and other complaints of the Eyes, proceeding from colds, have been permanently removed. Those who use it pronounce it to be the best preparation for those complaints they ever met with, especially in obstinate cases of soreness and inflammation. Price 25 cents per bottle.

Also,

The celebrated Cambrian Tooth Ache Pills, which give immediate relief, without the least injury to the Teeth. On trial this will be found to be one of the best remedies known for this painful complaint. Price 50 cents a box.

* Prepared from the original Recipe in M. S. of the late Dr. W. T. Cowper, and his immediate successor, and the sole Proprietor, T. Kidder and sold wholesale by him at his Counting Room over No. 70, Court-street, corner of Hanover street, Boston, and "sold wholesale and retail" by ASA BARTON, at the Oxford Bookstore, by his special appointment, (as prepared by the late Dr. Conway.)

* None genuine unless signed T. Kidder, on the outside printed wrapper.

* A large discount made to Country Physicians, Traders, &c.

May 1.

LAW FOR 1828.

1828 published and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, Glazier & Co.'s edition of the Laws for 1828. Also part first, vol. 2 of the Laws, from 1822, to 1828, inclusive—with a complete index.

Also—A few copies of Mr. Bube's Thanks-giving sermon, delivered in Portland.

June 5, 1828.

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LINCOLN & EDMANDS,
59 WASHINGTON-STREET, BOSTON,
Publish and keep for sale the following Valuable

SCHOOL BOOKS:

THE BIBLICAL READER, consisting of selections from the Sacred Scriptures, with Questions and Reflections for the use of Schools, by Rev. J. L. Blake, Rector of St. Matthew's Church, and Principal of a Female Academy, Boston.

Extract from the Preface.

It is a well known fact that many of the most interesting portions of the Bible are sometimes interspersed with catalogues of difficult names and subjects, not particularly suited for a Class Book in Schools, which evinces the propriety and utility of a compilation in which the parts not adapted to Schools may be omitted. The Biblical Reader is designed to accomplish this object, and to furnish our Schools with selections from the Sacred Volume, interesting and instructive to the rising generation, and also to revive in our seminaries the reading of the Holy Scriptures, which, of late years, has been too much neglected. And it is believed, that the use of this compilation, which presents a connected view of the beauties of divine truth, of the salutary precepts, friendly warnings, encouraging promises, and historical and biographical narratives, with which the Bible abounds, will increase a thirst in the young pupil, and indeed in every reader, to become more intimately acquainted with the whole inspired volume.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

From Zion's Herald, "A new and interesting School Book has just been published by Morris, Lincoln & Edmands, entitled the Biblical Reader, or interesting extracts from the Sacred Scriptures. The Practical Observations at the close of each chapter are truly excellent, and we commend the work to the attention and patronage of parents, teachers, and youth."

From the American Journal of Education.

The object of this excellent volume is to furnish schools with such selections from the sacred volume as appeared peculiarly interesting and instructive to the rising generation. The book is arranged in chapters, each embracing a distinct portion of the Scriptures, and forming a lesson of moderate length. Questions intended to secure the pupil's attention, and impress the subject on his memory, are annexed to every chapter, and a few practical observations are subjoined, as a proper conclusion of the lesson. The plan of this work, is, we think, one which cannot fail to render it eminently useful.

We quote from the preface, the following valuable directions for the use of this work; as the exercise suggested would certainly be entitled to a place among valuable improvements in instruction.

"At the appointed hour for beginning the school, and before any studies or recitations are introduced, let one of the scholars read aloud, distinctly and reverently, one of the chapters; while one is thus reading, let all be profound silence; and to insure the attention of the whole school to what is read, each one should be liable to be called on to answer the few questions which follow the chapter. When the reading is finished, and the questions answered, the instructor should read, impressively, the practical observations which succeed."

From the Christian Watchman.

The Biblical Reader we cannot but regard with decided approbation. The design in which it originated, viz. to promote the more general use of the Scriptures in our seminaries of learning, is one, of which every real friend of the rising generation must heartily approve. The selections are judiciously made, from both the Old and New Testament. The omission, in the Biblical Reader, of those passages and expressions of the sacred writings, which would be likely to diminish in youth, that solemnity with which these writings should be read, constitutes one of its excellencies. The questions designed to be proposed at the close of the respective chapters, are well designed to enforce attention to the exercise of reading. The Practical Observations are well adapted to the purpose, explained by the author. On the whole, we think that this compilation should be placed among a choice collection of School Books, which will be used in our Academies and Schools, of highest merit. We cheerfully and earnestly recommend it to the public patronage."

From the Episcopal Register, a Magazine published in Middlebury, Vt.

We have been furnished with a copy of the Biblical Reader, and gladly avail ourselves of this method and opportunity to express our cordial approbation of the plan of the work, and in the manner in which it is executed. Large and judiciously selected portions of Holy Scripture, in which dark passages and difficult words are seldom found to occur, are compiled in an ordinary sized 12mo. volume, divided into judicious sections and pauses, accompanied with leading questions, and a very short pious commentary upon each. In its place, and for its designed uses, the Biblical Reader cannot fail, we think, to be employed with benefits. And we cannot but think, that the Christian public will have sufficient intelligence to appreciate, and liberally to reward, the commendable efforts, for the spiritual benefit of the young, of the Reverend Author."

From the Boston Recorder and Telegraph.

Whoever considers the immense influence exerted on the human mind by means of early instructions and associations, will of necessity, if he possess any benevolence, feel a deep interest in the character of the books made use of in our common schools. We are astonished that the improvements now making in these publications should have been delayed so long. As to reading books, especially, it was the case, a dozen years ago, in many schools, that not only no portion of the Bible was read, but books were introduced, containing expressions positively immoral and profane. Now let any parent, who loves his children, and desires their true welfare, consider how easily their young minds, treasure up and adapt such expressions, and we are sure they will be distressed that temptations should so needlessly be thrown in their way. But if, on the contrary, the Bible, or some other treasure of important truths be placed in their hands at school, this same disposition to identify what they read with their own sentiments—to adopt it on trust—to take its correctness for granted—is put to good account, and may be the means, sooner or later, of securing to them an unspeakable good. In this point of view, we have examined, with much pleasure, a book just published by Lincoln and Edmands, entitled, the Biblical Reader. It consists of extracts from the sacred Scriptures, judiciously chosen, together with brief practical observations at the close of each chapter, and also a few questions for the examination of schol-

ars. The number of pages is 472, 12mo. Of 237 chapters which it contains, 163 are from the Old Testament, and 72 from the New. Several of the most interesting scenes are illustrated with vignettes, of which there are 24."

LINCOLN & EDMANDS,

59 WASHINGTON-STREET, BOSTON,

Publish and keep for sale the following Valuable

SCHOOL BOOKS.

BLAKE'S NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, being Conversations on Philosophy, with the addition of explanatory Notes, Questions for examination, and a Dictionary of Philosophical Terms. The whole accompanied with Plates. A new and beautiful stereotype edition. (Perhaps no work has contributed so much as this to excite a fondness for the study of Natural Philosophy in youth.) The book will have patronage, and I am sure the influence will be useful."

RECOMMENDATIONS.

From the Rev. Jasper Adams, A. M. Principal and Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, in Charleston College, South-Carolina.

"I have been highly gratified with the new edition of your edition of Conversations on Natural Philosophy. The Questions, Notes, and Explanation of Terms are valuable additions to the work, and make this edition superior to any other with which I am acquainted. I shall recommend it wherever I have opportunity."

Charleston, Jan. 10, 1826.

From the United States Literary Gazette.

We avail ourselves of the opportunity furnished us by the publication of a new edition of this deservedly popular work, to recommend it, not only to those instructors who may not already have adopted it, but also generally to all readers who are desirous of obtaining information on the subjects on which it treats. Mrs. Bryan, the author, is advantageously known by her treatises on Chemistry and Political Economy. But it is not so much our purpose, to add to the general voice in commendation of the work itself, as to call the attention of the public to the present edition of it. The Editor has introduced some valuable improvements, and thrown it into a form that peculiarly recommends itself to the instructors of youth. By questions arranged at the bottom of the pages, in which the collateral facts are arranged, he directs the attention of the learner to the principal topics. Mr. Blake has also added many notes, which illustrate the passages to which they are appended, and the Dictionary of Philosophical Terms is an useful addition.

ABEL HATHAWAY, *Collector as aforesaid.*

April, 1828.

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BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

**NEW STORE:
NEW SPRING GOODS.**

LYMAN & POOR,

HAVE formed a connexion in business, and have taken the Store, No. 6, Boyd's Building, (2 doors below the Bank of Portland,) where they have received an entire new stock of European, French, India and American

Dry Goods,

which are offered at better bargains than has ever been sold in Portland—consisting in part of

700 yds Light Calicoes	12 1-2 cts per yd;
1100 yds " and dark do	15 do do;
1237 yds do do do	18 do do;
756 yds do do do	20 do do;
2705 yds do Prints	from 22 to 33 cts do;
673 yds Fine Bleach'd Shirts	from 12 1-2 to 15 cts do;
937 yds do Sheetings	from 15 to 25 do do;
1059 yds Stow Brown Shirts	10 cts do;
1391 yds do Sheetings (38 inches)	from 12 1-2 to 15 cts do
700 yds Checks and Ginghams	

POETRY.

The song which follows has enough of poetic beauty to recommend it—but it has other claims to a place in our columns. We have been requested by a fair lady to insert it—and as we always obey all commands from the ladies, we make no hesitation.

THE BONNY BOAT.

One swiftly glides the bonny boat,
Just parted from the shore ;
And to the Fisher's chorus note,
Soft moves the dipping oar.
These toils are borne with hardy cheer,
And even may they speed
To feeble age and hapless dear,
And tender bairnies feed.

DUET.—We cast our lines in Largo Bay ;
Our nets are floating wide ;
The bonny boat with yielding sway,
Rocks lightly on the tide.

CHORUS.—And happy prove our daily lot,
Upon the summer's sea ;
And blest on land our kindly cot,
Where all our treasures be.

The mermaid on her rock may sing ;
The witch may weave her charm ;
Nor water sprite—nor eldrich thing,
The bonny boat can harm.

She safely boats her scaly store
Through many a stormy gale,
While joyous shouts rise from the shore,
Her homeward prow to hail.

DUET.—We cast our lines, &c. &c.

CHORUS.—And happy prove, &c. &c.

The aged matron casts her eyes
Upon the troubled deep ;
The anxious dame looks wistfully,
The careless bairnies sleep ;

The broad red sun has set in blood ;
The sea birds sadly wail ;

The lightning's flash, and driving scud,
Bespeak the coming gale.

DUET.—We cast our lines, &c. &c.

CHORUS.—And happy prove, &c. &c.

The storm bursts out—the signal light
Gleams from the little cot ;
O'er foaming billows, briny bright,
Fast bounds the bonny boat.

They double Largo's headland wide,
And shoot across the bay,

'Tis in the cove they safely ride
Thro' gunnel deep in spray.

DUET.—We cast our lines, &c. &c.

CHORUS.—And happy prove, &c. &c.

The well known shout of safety rings
From out the echoing cove ;
The speechless mother swiftly springs
To him whose voice is love.

The tale is told to greedy ears
Of perils and alarms ;

But soon the dame forgets her fears
Within a husband's arms.

DUET.—We cast our lines, &c. &c.

CHORUS.—And happy prove, &c. &c.

VARIETY.

From the New-England Farmer.

AMUSING STORY.

MR. FESSENDEN.—The enclosed is from Henderson's Treatise on Swine, and is an amusing account of the "Early Days of the Porcellian Club" in Scotland. I thought at least it would entertain you, and is at your service to use at your pleasure.—Yours, &c.

"Though swine were kept so early in the south of England, it appears from the following anecdote that they were little known in the north of England and south of Scotland. Within the last century (probably about ninety years ago,) a person in the parish of Rothwell, in Dumfries-shire, called the "Gudemman of the Brae," received a young swine as a present from some distant part, which from all the information I could get, seems to have been the first ever seen in that part of the country. The pig having strayed across the Lochore into the adjoining parish of Carluke, a woman who was herding cattle on the marsh, by the sea side, was very much alarmed at the sight of a living creature, that she had never seen nor heard of before, approaching her straight from the shore as if it had come out of the sea, and ran home to the village of Blackshaw screaming. As she ran, it ran snorting and grunting after her, seeming glad it had met with a companion. She arrived at the village so exhausted and terrified, that before she could get her story told she fainted away. By the time she came to herself a crowd of people had collected to see what was the matter, when she told them, that 'there was a de'il come out of the sea with two horns in his head (most likely the swine had pricked ears) and chased her roaring and gaping all the way at her heels, and she was sure it was not far off.' A man called Will-Tom, an old schoolmaster, said if he could see it he would 'congeer the de'il' and get a bible and an old sword. It immediately started up at his back and gave a loud grumble, which put him into such a fright that his hair stood upright on his head, and he was obliged to be carried from the field half dead. The whole crowd ran some one way and some another; some reached the house tops, and others shot themselves up in hats and byres. At last one in the house top called out, 'It was the Gudemman o' the Brae's grumble,' he having seen it before. 'I'll affay w' cuttaw, and the people mostly reconnected, although some still entertained frightful thoughts about it, and don't go over the door to a neighbor's house after dark without eve to set or cry with them. One of the crew who had some compassion on the creature, called out, 'Give a leek of swaw to eat, it will be longry.'

Next day it was conveyed over the Lochore, and it seemed to find its way home. It being near the dusk of evening it was gnawing up to two men

pulling thistles on the farm of Cockpool. They were much alarmed at the sight, and mounted two old horses they had tethered beside them, intending to make their way home. In the mean time the pig got between them and the houses, which caused them to scamper out of the way and land in Lochore moss, where one horse was drowned, and the other with difficulty relieved. The night being dark, they durst not part one from another to call for assistance, lest the monster should find them out and attack them singly; nor durst they speak above their breath for fear of being devoured. At day break next morning they took a different course, came by Cumlongan castle and made their way home, where they found their families much alarmed on account of their absence. They said that they had seen a creature, about the size of a dog, with two horns on its head, and cloven feet, roaring out like a lion, and if they had not galloped away it would have torn them to pieces. One of their wives said "Hout man, it has been the Gudemman of the Brae's grumphy; it frightened them a'at the Blackshaw yesterday, and poor Megre Anderson 'maist lost her wits, and is ay out o' ane fit into another sin syne."

The pig happened to lie all night among the corn where the men pulling thistles, and about day-break set forward on its journey for the Brae. One Gabriel Garion, mounted on a long tailed grey colt, with a load of white fish in a pair of creels swung over the beast, encountered the pig which went right among the horse's feet and gave a snort. The colt being as much frightened as Gabriel, wheeled about and scampered off snorting, with his tail on his riggan, at full gallop.—Gabriel cut the slings and dropt the creels, the colt soon dismounted his rider, and going like the wind, with tail up, never stopped till he came to Barnkirk point, where he took the Solway Frith and landed at Bowness, on the Cumberland side. As to Gabriel, by the time he got himself gathered up, the pig was within sight, he took to his heels, as the colt was quite gone, and reached Cumlogan wood in time to hide himself, where he staid all that day and night, and next morning got home almost exhausted. He told a dreadful story! The fright caused him to imagine the pig as big as a calf, having long horns, eyes like trenchers, and a back like a hedge hog. He lost his fish, the colt was got back, but never did more good, but as to Gabriel, he soon after fell into a consumption and departed this life about a year after.

About this time also a vessel came to Glencraig quay, a little below Dumfries, that had some swine on board, most likely for the ship's use; one of them having got out of the vessel in the night, was seen on the farm of Newmain's next morning. The alarm was spread, and a number of people collected. The animal got many different names, and at last it was concluded to be a brock. Some got pitchforks, some clubs, and others old swords, and a hot pursuit ensued; the chase lasted considerable time, owing to the pursuers losing heart when near their prey, and retreating; Robs Geordy, having rather a little more courage than the rest, ran "neck or nothing" forcibly upon the animal, and run it through with a pitchfork, for which he got the name of "stout hearted Geordy" all his life after. There is an old man, nearly a hundred years of age, still in the neighborhood where this happened, who declares that he remembers the Gudemman of the Brae's pig, and the circumstances mentioned; and he says it was the first swine ever seen in that country.

Arise Daughter, and go to your Daughter, for your Daughter's Daughter has a Daughter.

The writer of this note was present yesterday, at the birth of a female child, in Penn Township, where there was in the room at the time, the Child, the Mother, the Grandmother, the great Grandmother, and great, great Grandmother—making five generations; all first born children but the great, great grandmother. The great, great Grandmother dressed the child; she came several squares, and is in the habit of visiting her children; walking alone, and returning frequently at night. I hope she will live to see another generation. Philadelphia Sent.

PARISIAN Horse BUTCHERIES.—The rearing and multiplication of maggots, for profit, is a regular business at the horse butcheries, near Paris. They are sold by measure, for feeding birds and poultry, and for fish bait. The man who superintends the maggot breeding pays to the owners of the slaughter house 30 francs (\$5.62) per week, for leave to carry on the trade!

COINCIDENCES—GRIEF!—The relict of the unfortunate Wight who was the subject of the late coroner's inquest in this town, we are informed, has been of three husbands, all of whom were devotees to the bottle; and notwithstanding their aversion to water, all three came to their death by drowning! Before the body of her last husband was found, the provident widow was receiving the addresses of another lover! True, after the body was found, and while it lay exposed by the river, she wept bitterly, and rent the air with her

lamentations: yet scarce had the coroner performed his office, and the grave received its trust, that this disconsolate mourner dried her tears and sought consolation in the arms of a fourth husband. —Naren T.

ORIGINAL ANECDOTE.

In one of our country taverns a few years since, there happened to be a number of respectable farmers clad in the usual habit, when a spruce young gentleman came in rigged in the highest style, with a watch in his pocket, who strutted round the room, with great pomp, dingling his gold watch keys and seals in the most lopish manner. After swaggering about the room a few minutes he cried out and challenged any man in the room to drop money with him, one piece at a time, and the one whose purse held out the longest, should take the whole and treat the company. No one at first appeared disposed to accept his challenge, which only tended to render the more inflated with an idea of his superior wealth, and he became the more earnest. At length, a rusty looking, bet shrewd old farmer observed, if no one else would accept of his offer, he would do it. "It is done," said the top, and immediately called on a third man to hold the hat, and commenced the game, by dropping a piece of money into the hat. The farmer then put his hand into his pocket and took out what was called a bungtoe copper and dropt it into the hat—the top immediately dropt in his second piece, when the farmer, feeling in his pocket after another piece, but finding none, gravely observed, "I own beat, I've got no more, you may take the whole and treat the company."—Montpelier Patriot.

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"Several plans and elevation of buildings of different kinds, are to be found in this work, with observations on their several and particular parts."

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"This work is very generally approved of, and is now well known and found to contain all the information on this subject, necessary for common use.

Also, a large assortment in all the various branches of literature, on liberal terms.

March 6, 1828. eply 192

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THE subscriber offers for sale at a great bargain, his SAW-MILL, CRIST-MILL, and CLAPBOARD MACHINE, all entirely new, having been built but about one year, of good Materials, and the work done in a faithful and workmanlike manner; they are eligibly situated on one of the best Water privileges in the country—the Dam is constructed mostly of Stone, and on a solid foundation. The CRIST-MILL has two runs of Stones, with a good Bolt, and commands an extensive run of custom. The SAW-MILL and CLAPBOARD MACHINE are easily supplied with the best Timber, and are so situated that the supply is almost inexhaustible.

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Howard's Gore, May 1, 1828. 4m 1

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May 1, 1828. 6w 1

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CAUTION.

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purchase a Note given by me, and Captain James Bowker, to Mr. America Thayer, dated sometime in January or February, 1824, for about the sum of sixty dollars. Also one given by me to Captain James Bowker, dated sometime in July or August, 1824, for the sum of about sixty-three dollars, as both of said notes have been paid, and I have either lost them, or neglected to take them when I paid them. JOHN BICKELL, Buckfield, May 12th, 1828. 3w 3

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